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COTTON:

Its Production, Movement and Manufacture
in the United States, and its Manufacture
specially in the South; Movement and Con-
sumption in Great Britain and on the Conti-
nent; with some account of its Production,
&c., in India, Brazil and Egypt; and the Out-
look for 1875.

COTTON:

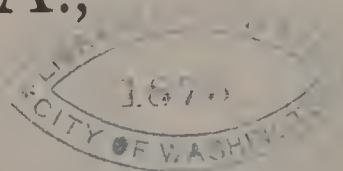
Its Production and Movement in
the United States; Movement
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some account of its Production,
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and the Outlook for 1875.

PRESENTED BY THE

Southern Fertilizing Comp'y,

RICHMOND, VA.,

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1875

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Information of general importance contained in this Book.

1. Some words on the Outlook for 1875.
2. Production, consumption, exports, average weight of bale, and price in New York and Liverpool, of American Cotton, for forty-eight years (from 1825-'6 to 1872-'3).
3. Movement of Cotton at the ports of the United States, year 1873-'4.
4. Export movement of American Cotton, year ending August 31st, 1873.
5. Cotton manufacture of the United States, in detail, per Census of 1870.
6. Cotton manufacture in the Southern States.
7. Cotton in Great Britain, showing imports and manufactures.
8. Movement of Cotton at Liverpool, year 1873-'4.
9. Cotton Consumption of Europe.
10. Cotton in India, Brazil and Egypt.
11. The Agriculture of the United States, per Census of 1870.

WM. H. PALMER, *President.*
JOHN ENDERS, *Vice President.*
JOHN OTT, *Secretary.*



W. H. TAYLOR, *Chemist.*
State Chemist and Assayer.
W. H. GILHAM, *Ass't Sec'y.*

THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZING COMPANY,

RICHMOND, VA., January 22, 1875.

TO OUR FRIENDS :

The efforts of this Company to present to our people what was being done by the rest of the world in the production of wheat and tobacco, have met with such general approval that we are moved to attempt a like service in connection with the cotton crop. The figures we now submit have been drawn from the most trustworthy sources, and must prove interesting to every one concerned in the production and movement of this imperial staple.

These tables show: 1. The production, consumption, movement at ports, price, exports and manufactures of cotton in the United States. 2. Imports, consumption, movement at Liverpool, price and manufactures of cotton in Great Britain, the central cotton market of the world. 3. Continental consumption of cotton. 4. Cotton in India, Brazil, Egypt, &c. 5. The Agriculture of the United States; and to this table we invite special attention.

Information of this character, by enlarging the view of our people, should, by their observation of what competition they have to encounter, make them better farmers, and by the contemplation of the enormous results obtained, increase their interest in and respect for this most noble of all callings. Take another view, in respect of information presented in this shape. We must not only know the fact, but know it exactly; for with less than this, principles, to serve for valuable guidance, cannot be deduced. "Statistics are the intellectual representations, in their most precise form, of the phenomena and realities to which they apply."

Desiring to be as fully advised as possible concerning the outlook for 1875 (for cotton has not ruled at prices, since the beginning of the season for marketing the present crop, as good as were expected or desired) we sought the opinion of Mr. B. F. NOURSE, of Boston, who, in extent of information and accuracy of forecast on this subject, ranks with M. OTT-TRUMPLER, of Zurich. The following extracts from his reply, dated 7th instant, will be found very interesting :

“The rainy weather, lately and still prevailing throughout the cotton-growing country, affords fair presumption of a favorable planting season, as the very fair and dry weather through the winter of 1870-'71 gave reason to expect the spring following such a wet season, during and after planting, as would throw that crop into the grass (see my letter of March, 1871, in *Mobile Register*) and cause its partial failure. We may, therefore, expect such large cotton planting as a favorable season can influence. There is no known change, of increase or diminution, in the production of other countries, except as caused by the vicissitudes of season, from the average of the last four years. Prices are not likely to influence our planters, at least for reduction. Middling upland will not probably fall below $7\frac{1}{4}$ pence in Liverpool, or $14\frac{3}{4}$ cents in New York, before planting time, if at all before another crop shall be grown. At these prices, cotton will pay but small profits, and for that the business must be well managed on large plantations, yet nothing else can be made, as a crop, that will pay so well, and a vast working population must make cotton or do nothing. Good or fair grain crops were made the past season, and labor offers itself at low wages; is obedient, tractable, disciplined, as it has not been before since 1864. The colored people are fast learning that their prosperity and comfort will be best secured by the prosperity of the planters, or by industriously working their own small holdings. In either case cotton is produced. I can discover no evidence that less acres of cotton will be planted in 1875 than were in 1874; it may be, indeed, that more will be planted, as was the case in slavery times, when

a fall in price compelled larger production that an equal *amount* might be realized. Beyond question, this crop having been produced with less borrowing, less debt, and a smaller cost than any since 1862 (less *debt* even than any since 1850), the people who produce cotton are in condition to enlarge the planting of it materially, if they will. The cessation of work on railroad construction, and in other business, adds to the labor, seeking employment in Texas, Arkansas, &c., and its only resource is cotton. Granges may combine to induce smaller planting; but they will not prevent any man producing what he can, and the aggregate of all these make the crop. The planting, I think, will be about the same as usual; larger, if the season be favorable for it. The out-turn depends on the weather chiefly, with good ordinary culture of the fields. Men may plant, but God sends the harvest. The yield may be again partly cut off, as this year and last, or it may be bountiful from a wholly good season."

This opinion we present on its merits, although fully sensible of the difficulties, in a crop of such universal range, attending an estimate, except approximately, based upon probabilities. Under the stimulus of war prices, induced by the short supply from this country, and the efforts of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, England, and they were manfully undertaken and carried out, other countries produced heavily; but when the war ended, despite the radical change produced by that event in our labor system, made doubly difficult to manage through the vicious outside influences under which it was brought, the cotton States of this country have gone on, from year to year, to increase their production, until now their old pre-eminence is almost regained. It is demonstrated, indeed, that no advantage of cheapness of labor elsewhere can counterbalance our advantages of soil and climate for cotton-growing, so long as our labor is well organized, and can be commanded at a reasonably low cost. When we consider that as early after the war as the crop of 1870-'71, as much as 4,350,000 bales were produced, it is legitimate to inquire what offset to his disor-

ganized labor the planter could bring to his aid. *It was found in his free use of concentrated manures, and that almost alone*; and this same aid will enable him all the better to do what has been so long desirable (looking to his comfort and the increase of his wealth), namely—DIVERSIFY HIS CROPS; certainly raise food enough for his family and stock. It is simply impossible for the cotton country to occupy the dignity and exercise the influence the volume of its products should command, as long as it consents to remain the willing slave of the North and West in the matter of its food supplies for man and beast. While it is reasonable and proper that an inter-State commerce should obtain in a country of such diversified products as the United States, still this should not be carried to an extreme involving impoverishment to any portion of it. Each section should, as far as possible, be *self-sustaining*, and look for the increase of its wealth mainly to the sale of its surplus products to nations abroad in need. To do this, transportation to the seaboard must be at the minimum; and, to our mind, this question to-day, in the United States, next to untrammelled State governments, rises superior to, indeed involves, all others.

It does not, it is true, so vitally concern the Cotton country as it does the West. All that country is convenient either to the seaboard or to the Mississippi, and has, therefore, the advantage of shorter land carriage than the West. Besides, Cotton being worth so much more per pound, could stand this charge when it would be ruinous to the Grain of the West. The problem of cheap transportation will probably find a solution elsewhere than in railways, at least, on the costly basis of construction now prevailing in this country. When we see that two or three mules and say four hands, to a canal boat, will transport almost as much as two freight trains, we can understand the direction this inquiry must take. Continental Europe knows the value of canals. Its sharp competition with America should certainly induce us not to be content with fewer advantages.

Production of Cotton in the United States

For forty-eight years (1825-'6 to 1872-'3); also, the Home Consumption, Exports, average weight per Bale, and average price per Pound in New York and Liverpool.

(B. F. NOURSE, Boston.)

Years ending August 31.	Production, Bales.	Home Consumption, Bales.	Exports, Bales.	Average net weight per bale, Lbs.	MIDDLING UPLAND.	
					Average price per lb. in New York, in cents and 100ths.	Average price per lb. in Liver- pool, in pence and 100ths.
1825-'6	720,027	.....	.....	.....	12.19	5.85
1826-'7	957,281	149,516	854,000	331	9.29	5.79
1827-'8	720,593	120,593	600,000	335	10.32	5.84
1828-'9	870,415	118,853	740,000	341	9.88	5.32
1829-'30	976,845	126,512	839,000	339	10.04	6.44
1830-'1	1,038,847	182,142	773,000	341	9.71	5.72
1831-'2	987,477	173,800	892,000	360	9.38	6.22
1832-'3	1,070,438	194,412	867,000	350	12.32	7.87
1833-'4	1,205,394	196,413	1,028,000	363	12.90	8.10
1834-'5	1,254,328	216,888	1,023,500	367	17.45	9.13
1835-'6	1,360,725	236,733	1,116,000	373	16.50	8.79
1836-'7	1,423,930	222,540	1,169,000	379	13.25	6.09
1837-'8	1,801,497	246,063	1,575,000	379	10.14	6.28
1838-'9	1,360,532	276,018	1,074,000	384	13.36	7.19
1839-'40	2,177,835	295,193	1,876,000	383	8.92	5.42
1840-'1	1,634,954	267,850	1,313,500	394	9.50	5.73
1841-'2	1,683,574	267,850	1,465,500	397	7.85	4.86
1842-'3	2,378,875	325,129	2,010,000	409	7.25	4.37
1843-'4	2,030,409	346,750	1,629,500	412	7.73	4.71
1844-'5	2,394,503	389,000	2,083,700	415	5.63	3.92
1845-'6	2,100,537	422,600	1,666,700	411	7.87	4.80
1846-'7	1,778,651	428,000	1,241,200	431	11.21	6.03
1847-'8	2,439,786	616,044	1,858,000	417	8.03	3.93
1848-'9	2,866,938	642,485	2,228,000	436	7.55	4.09
1849-'50	2,233,718	613,498	1,590,200	429	12.34	7.10
1850-'1	2,454,442	485,614	1,988,710	416	12.14	5.51
1851-'2	3,126,310	689,603	2,443,646	428	9.50	5.05
1852-'3	3,416,214	803,725	2,528,400	428	11.02	5.54
1853-'4	3,074,979	737,236	2,319,148	430	10.97	5.31
1854-'5	2,982,634	706,417	2,244,209	434	10.39	5.60
1855-'6	3,665,557	770,739	2,954,606	420	10.30	6.22
1856-'7	3,093,737	819,936	2,252,657	444	13.51	7.73
1857-'8	3,257,339	595,562	2,590,455	442	12.23	6.91
1858-'9	4,018,914	927,651	3,021,403	447	12.08	6.68
1859-'60	4,861,292	978,043	3,774,173	461	11.00	5.97
1860-'1	3,849,469	843,740	3,127,568	477	13.01	8.50
1861-'2	{ No trustwor- thy statistics for these years. }	.....	.....	.....	31.29	18.37
1862-'3		.....	.....	.....	67.21	22.46
1863-'4		.....	.....	.....	101.50	27.17
1864-'5		.....	.....	.....	83.38	19.11
1865-'6		666,100	1,554,664	441	43.20	15.30
1866-'7	2,269,316	770,030	1,557,054	444	31.59	10.98
1867-'8	2,097,254	906,636	1,655,816	445	24.85	10.52
1868-'9	2,519,554	926,374	1,465,880	444	29.01	12.12
1869-'70	2,366,467	865,160	2,206,480	440	23.98	9.89
1870-'1	3,122,551	1,110,196	3,166,742	442	16.95	8.55
1871-'2	4,362,317	1,237,330	1,957,314	443	20.48	10.78
1872-'3	3,014,351	1,201,127	2,679,986	464	18.15	9.65
1872-'3	3,930,508					

Cotton Crops

Of 1873-'4 and 1874-'5, by States, the Receipts at the several Ports, &c.

(Financial Chronicle, New York.)

STATES WHERE GROWN.	ACTUAL.	ESTIMATED.	PORTS WHERE MARKETING, &c.	ACTUAL.	ESTIMATED.
	Year ending Sept. 1, 1874.	Year ending Sept. 1, 1875.		Year ending Sept. 1, 1874.	Year ending Sept. 1, 1875.
	Bales.	Bales.		Bales.	Bales.
Texas	500,000	550,000	Galveston, &c	389,045	400,000
Louisiana	420,000	480,000	New Orleans.....	1,221,698	1,230,000
Mississippi	675,000	610,000	Mobile	299,578	375,000
Alabama	575,000	650,000	Florida	14,185	25,000
Florida.....	75,000	100,000	Savannah	625,857	675,000
Georgia	600,000	665,000	Charleston	438,194	475,000
South Carolina.	400,000	400,000	North Carolina.....	57,895	90,000
North Carolina.	225,000	275,000	Virginia	505,876	450,000
Arkansas	400,000	360,000	New York, Boston and		
Tennessee	300,000	210,000	Baltimore	251,962	250,000
			Overland.....	237,572	200,000
			Southern consumption,	128,526	130,000
Total crop,	4,170,000	4,300,000	Total crop,	4,170,388	4,300,000

Export Movement of Cotton

From the United States during the year ending 31st August, 1873.

(United States Bureau of Statistics.)

EXPORTED FROM	BALES.	EXPORTED TO	BALES.
New Orleans..	1,177,058	Liverpool.....	1,842,117
Mobile	132,130	London	336
South Carolina.....	160,169	Glasgow.....	701
Georgia	375,895	Queenstown, Cork, &c	50,487
Texas	210,438	Cowes, Falmouth, &c.....	11,455
Florida		Havre.....	251,172
North Carolina.	1,632	Rouen.	1,731
Virginia	7,722	Amsterdam.....	32,404
New York.....	573,498	Bremen	191,586
Boston	11,128	Hamburg....	24,691
Philadelphia	6,792	Antwerp	25,387
Baltimore.....	20,943	Rotterdam	15,706
Portland, Maine.....	2,257	Gottenburg and Stockholm.....	10,136
San Francisco	324	Uddevalla.....	1,650
		Barcelona	52,194
		Santander	1,280
		Malaga	7,753
		San Sebastian, &c	2,543
		Genoa..	36,470
		Trieste.....	2,947
		Salerno	844
		Narva	5,903
		Cronstadt	56,227
		Revel	51,426
		Helsingfors.....	1,060
		Mexico	997
		Other ports.....	783
	2,679,986		2,679,986

[NOTE.—The total export of “domestic commodities” from the United States, year ending June 30, 1872, was, in value, \$549,219,718; exports of gold and silver, \$72,799,985. Balance, \$476,419,733. Of this balance the export of raw Cotton was \$180,684,595, or 38 per cent. Total export, year ending 30th June, 1873, was \$649,132,563. Gold and silver, \$73,907,011. Balance, \$575,225,552. Of this balance the export of raw Cotton was \$227,243,069, or 39½ per cent. As the worst government in the South is found in the Cotton States, is it wise in the American people to allow its continuance, when but a single product of those States furnishes two-fifths of *everything* (crude and manufactured) exported by the United States exclusive of gold and silver?]

Movement of Cotton in U. S. Ports for year 1873-'4.

(New York Cotton Exchange.)

WEEKS.	Stock in all Ports. 1873	Receipts for Week.	Total Receipts to date.	Exports for Week.	Total Exports to date.	Price Mid. Up. New York.	Gold in New York 3 P. M.	Sterling Com'l 60 Days. New York.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Cents.		
Sept. 5	81,206	9,335	.....	3,274	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	107
" 12	71,106	14,415	23,750	8,195	11,469	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
" 19	75,144	25,180	48,930	5,463	16,932	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 26	92,881	38,842	87,772	5,716	22,648	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	112	102
Oct. 3	112,925	54,035	141,807	9,699	32,347	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 10	136,547	51,115	192,922	12,323	44,670	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 17	159,669	78,753	271,675	30,990	75,660	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 24	221,656	103,800	375,475	24,165	99,825	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 31	256,686	102,935	478,410	51,294	151,119	15	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nov. 7	308,814	133,569	611,979	56,779	207,898	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104
" 14	358,888	130,250	742,229	67,785	275,683	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 21	391,410	130,153	872,382	83,406	359,089	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	110	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 28	432,690	123,739	996,121	65,431	424,520	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 5	481,517	170,559	1,166,680	92,478	516,998	16	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 12	556,422	181,174	1,347,854	88,597	605,595	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	110	108
" 19	637,010	200,139	1,574,993	97,676	703,271	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	108
" 26	734,681	215,594	1,763,587	91,480	794,751	16	110	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 2	776,096	169,678	1,933,265	102,531	897,282	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	488 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 9	757,835	138,349	2,071,614	109,771	1,007,053	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$	480 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 16	778,643	159,298	2,230,912	104,656	1,111,709	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	480 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 23	795,357	157,995	2,388,907	114,422	1,226,131	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	481
" 30	821,106	160,201	2,549,108	99,999	1,326,130	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	481
Feb. 6	814,596	148,756	2,697,864	114,365	1,440,495	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	482 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 13	848,330	128,580	2,826,444	69,817	1,510,312	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	481 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 20	839,333	123,046	2,949,490	98,282	1,608,594	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	481 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 27	831,867	102,678	3,052,168	81,405	1,689,999	16	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	480 $\frac{3}{4}$
March 6	764,545	98,226	3,150,404	129,819	1,819,818	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$	481 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 13	722,618	79,649	3,230,053	102,502	1,922,320	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	481 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 20	694,360	66,711	3,296,764	81,161	2,003,481	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{7}{8}$	482 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 27	661,149	63,026	3,359,790	79,743	2,083,224	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	482 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 3	600,682	59,047	3,418,837	92,851	2,176,075	17	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	482 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 10	552,870	48,912	3,467,749	86,652	2,262,727	17	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	482 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 17	511,113	39,193	3,506,942	72,590	2,335,317	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	482 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 24	465,015	32,224	3,539,166	65,560	2,400,877	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	483 $\frac{3}{4}$
May 1	411,021	29,404	3,568,570	69,176	2,470,053	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	485 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 8	363,715	24,497	3,593,067	67,006	2,537,059	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	486
" 15	325,852	22,534	3,615,601	46,807	2,583,866	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	486
" 22	308,220	21,323	3,639,924	25,302	2,609,168	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	486
" 29	326,345	22,925	3,662,849	19,197	2,628,365	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	486
June 5	295,601	16,513	3,679,362	24,564	2,652,929	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$	486
" 12	274,411	12,416	3,691,778	25,157	2,678,086	18	111	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 19	260,867	12,461	3,704,239	18,040	2,696,126	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 26	245,838	12,426	3,716,665	14,043	2,710,169	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
July 3	242,041	7,698	3,724,363	7,178	2,717,347	17 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 10	222,982	9,722	3,734,085	13,002	2,730,349	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 17	210,170	8,601	3,742,686	10,217	2,740,566	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	110	484 $\frac{5}{8}$
" 24	187,992	5,637	3,748,323	20,405	2,760,971	17	109 $\frac{5}{8}$	484 $\frac{5}{8}$
" 31	176,879	4,895	3,753,218	4,713	2,765,684	17	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	485
Aug. 7	155,234	5,199	3,758,417	8,764	2,774,448	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$	485
" 14	141,826	4,785	3,763,202	5,918	2,780,366	17	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	484 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 21	124,584	5,625	3,768,827	9,545	2,789,911	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$	484 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 28	109,735	5,927	3,774,754	9,166	2,799,077	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	484 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Three Days.	3,230	3,777,984	5,380	2,804,457			

Cotton Manufacture in the United States.

(United States Census, 1870.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Estab- lish- ments.	Steam Engines, Horse Power.	Water Wheels, Horse Power.	MACHINES.			Hands Employed.	Males above 16.	Females above 15.	Youths.	Capital.	Wages.
				Looms.	Frame Spindles.	Mule Spindles.						
Alabama	13	175	824	632	19,802	8,244	1,032	303	445	284	\$ 931,000	\$ 216,679
Arkansas	2	15	10	.....	125	1,000	17	8	3	6	13,000	4,100
Connecticut.....	111	860	10,840	11,913	294,760	302,382	12,086	4,443	4,734	2,909	12,710,700	3,246,783
Delaware.	6	500	370	771	18,634	10,900	726	225	286	215	1,165,000	190,069
Georgia.....	34	290	2,920	1,887	74,148	11,454	2,846	1,147	1,080	619	3,433,265	611,866
Illinois.....	5	47	90	16	1,856	.....	98	26	31	41	151,000	25,500
Indiana.....	4	1,081	80	448	17,360	.....	504	119	179	206	551,500	113,200
Iowa	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	1,500	275
Kentucky.....	5	330	60	72	7,060	674	269	77	71	121	405,000	57,951
Louisiana	4	255	.....	292	10,200	2,884	246	123	57	66	592,000	60,600
Maine	23	320	8,018	9,902	259,594	200,178	9,439	2,606	6,246	587	9,839,685	2,565,197
Maryland.....	22	1,510	1,991	1,947	82,212	6,900	2,860	688	1,452	720	2,734,250	671,933
Massachusetts ..	191	17,217	32,310	55,313	1,255,552	1,363,989	43,512	13,694	24,065	5,753	44,714,375	13,589,305
Mississippi.....	5	270	96	152	2,526	1,000	265	78	88	99	751,500	61,833
Missouri	3	375	.....	415	16,015	700	361	107	154	100	489,200	120,300
New Hampshire,	36	915	17,777	19,091	447,795	302,048	12,542	3,752	7,490	1,300	13,332,710	3,989,853
New Jersey.	27	1,799	1,260	2,176	107,512	93,038	3,514	1,086	1,745	683	2,762,000	1,009,351
New York.....	81	4,898	5,202	17,218	131,380	361,193	9,144	2,608	4,546	1,990	8,511,336	2,626,131
North Carolina..	33	120	1,533	618	37,957	1,910	1,453	258	916	279	1,030,900	182,951
Ohio	7	305	81	208	14,320	8,920	462	216	147	99	555,700	113,520
Pennsylvania....	138	7,440	1,983	12,862	232,528	201,718	12,730	3,859	6,097	2,774	12,557,720	3,496,986
Rhode Island.....	139	7,391	10,726	18,075	503,797	539,445	16,745	5,583	8,028	3,134	18,834,300	5,224,650
South Carolina..	12	.....	955	745	34,683	257	1,123	289	508	326	1,337,000	257,680
Tennessee	28	470	676	313	22,485	5,438	890	252	463	175	970,650	178,156
Texas	4	268	.....	235	8,478	400	291	184	52	55	496,000	68,211
Utah	3	.....	39	11	1,020	.....	16	10	2	4	42,000	6,300
Vermont.	8	50	600	628	16,532	12,236	451	125	212	84	670,000	125,000
Virginia.....	11	210	750	1,318	76,116	1,000	1,741	921	507	313	1,128,000	229,750
Totals.....	956	47,117	99,191	157,310	3,694,477	3,437,938	135,369	42,790	69,637	22,942	\$140,706,291	\$ 39,044,132

Cotton Manufacture in the United States—(Continued.)
(United States Census, 1870.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MATERIALS.		PRODUCTS.							All Cotton Products.	Value of all Cotton Products. Dollars.
	Cotton used. Pounds.	Value of all materials. Dollars.	Sheetings, Shirt- ings and Twilled Goods. Yards.	Lawns and fine Muslins. Yards.	Print Cloth. Yards.	Yarn not Woven. Pounds.	Warps. Yards.	Ginghams and Checks. Yards.			
Alabama	3,249,523	764,965	4,518,403	.....	.....	548,750	.....	1,039,321	2,843,000	1,088,767
Arkansas.	66,400	13,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,125	22,562
Connecticut	31,747,309	8,818,651	52,655,693	8,338,677	34,279,875	1,281,780	11,367,664	1,671,309	27,296,710	14,026,334	
Delaware.....	2,587,615	704,733	2,396,000	.....	.....	1,475,600	.....	306,600	2,437,649	1,060,898
Georgia	10,921,176	2,504,758	13,739,847	.....	.....	4,097,167	.....	1,653,434	9,596,800	3,648,973
Illinois	857,000	177,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305,000	.....	739,000	279,000
Indiana.....	2,070,318	542,875	3,831,059	.....	.....	74,880	3,600,000	.....	1,779,481	778,047
Iowa	20,000	4,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	7,000
Kentucky	1,584,625	375,048	.....	.....	.....	637,000	530,000	.....	1,389,000	498,960
Louisiana	748,525	161,485	438,800	.....	.....	112,000	.....	926,000	629,025	251,550
Maine.....	25,887,771	6,746,780	65,614,092	.....	.....	490,450	78,000	.....	23,627,155	11,844,181
Maryland	12,693,647	3,409,426	18,839,625	2,358,454	.....	1,247	90,550	564,240	10,496,677	4,852,808
Massachusetts	130,654,040	37,371,599	22,123,147	12,434,958	229,613,105	2,108,952	33,712,996	13,690,000	113,803,458	59,493,153	
Mississippi	580,764	123,568	407,788	.....	1,712	275,461	.....	206,202	529,573	234,445
Missouri	2,196,600	481,745	2,150,000	.....	.....	1,044,000	14,000	.....	1,949,900	798,050
New Hampshire.....	41,469,719	12,318,867	89,326,701	75,000	40,843,969	132,200	.....	1,845,199	35,003,432	16,999,672
New Jersey	7,920,035	1,964,758	4,174,000	2,442,000	11,000,000	1,729,075	3,120,950	880,000	6,723,748	4,015,768	
New York	24,783,351	6,990,626	25,382,532	1,327,336	82,335,833	250,076	5,097,000	.....	22,113,630	11,178,211
North Carolina.....	4,238,276	963,809	3,954,607	.....	.....	2,180,062	1,486,000	.....	3,444,166	1,345,052
Ohio	2,226,400	493,704	1,294,500	.....	.....	957,900	810,000	.....	1,918,000	681,835
Pennsylvania	32,953,318	10,724,052	65,706,865	.....	9,704,795	4,510,486	2,944,335	15,101,170	32,494,857	17,490,080
Rhode Island.....	44,630,787	13,268,315	77,973,206	7,557,137	75,183,628	6,155,692	6,281,150	.....	38,503,060	22,049,203
South Carolina.....	4,756,823	761,469	8,273,900	.....	.....	808,781	260,000	.....	4,125,210	1,529,937
Tennessee	2,872,582	595,789	1,976,450	.....	.....	1,229,098	.....	.....	2,381,477	941,542
Texas	1,077,118	216,519	739,778	.....	.....	46,175	.....	1,261,769	887,695	374,598
Utah.	23,500	7,051	700	.....	.....	21,280	.....	.....	23,195	16,803
Vermont	1,235,652	292,269	142,000	.....	6,287,136	.....	2,320,400	.....	1,051,000	546,510
Virginia.....	4,255,353	937,820	12,544,820	.....	.....	132,975	.....	130,000	3,456,569	1,435,800
Totals.....	398,308,257	111,736,936	478,204,513	34,533,462	489,250,053	30,301,087	73,018,045	39,275,244	349,314,592	177,489,739	

Cotton Manufacture in the South.

In the table we present, showing the Cotton manufacture of the United States, there will be found the results in each particular State, as ascertained by the Census of 1870. As labor becomes more skilled, the tendency increases, especially in the Northern mills, to produce finer goods in competition with the fabrics imported from Europe. This tendency inures to the benefit of the Southern mills, by enlarging their trade for yarns and unbleached goods. The progress of this modification, in the character of work, can be best shown as follows: Taking the average annual consumption of Cotton in the whole country, and the rate is 65 lbs. to the spindle; in the Northern States, 60.7 lbs.; in the Southern States, 138.12 lbs. The average size or number of yarn produced is: The whole country, $27\frac{1}{2}$; in the North, 28; in the South, $12\frac{7}{8}$. The average number of yarn, as nearly as can be ascertained, in 1860, was 23; in 1850, it was $22\frac{1}{2}$; in 1840, it was 20. The consumption per annum of 65 lbs. of cotton to the spindle, for an average of $27\frac{1}{2}$ yarn, after allowing 20 per cent. for gross waste, will yield 52 lbs. of yarn, or 1,430 hanks, or 4.76 hanks per day for three hundred working days. Of course, with equal speed, the coarser the yarn, the greater the quantity of cotton used.

This change from heavy to lighter and finer fabrics may be shown in another way. By the census of 1860, the raw cotton consumed in the mills of the United States was 422,704,975 lbs. By the census of 1870, it was 398,302,257 lbs., or a decrease of 6 per cent. But the value of the goods produced, in 1870, was \$177,489,739, against \$115,681,774 in 1860, or an increase of 53 per cent.; and wages paid, in 1870, were \$39,044,132, against \$23,938,236, or 62 per cent. increase. The average wages paid per head, in 1870, were \$288, against \$196 in 1860; and value of products, in 1870, \$1,341 per head of operatives, against \$948 in 1860.

The circumstances, under a state of things reasonably prosperous, attending the manufacture of cotton in the South, are particularly favorable. The wages of operatives need not be as high as in the North, because the mildness of the climate makes unnecessary the same provision for their maintenance; then the cheap and unlimited water-power, to be found near the lines of transportation in nearly every State, is ice-locked but a few weeks in the year at most; and then the proximity to the producer of the raw material saves transportation, waste, brokerage, and other charges. But for these advantages, the business could not have been sustained under the difficulties that have beset such undertakings in the South since the war. Onerous taxation by unscrupulous State Governments, unskilled labor, and inability to command at will the necessary capital, have been drawbacks that only great advantages otherwise could counterbalance.

From the "*Financial Chronicle*," of New York (and no source of infor-

mation in such matters stands higher), we get the following detailed statement of Southern cotton consumption :

STATEMENT

Of the Number and Capacity of Cotton Mills in the Southern States, and the Consumption of Cotton, year ended June 30, 1874.

STATES.	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Average size of Yarn.	Average Running Time.	Average consumption of Cotton per Spindle.	Quantity of Cotton used.	Quantity of Cotton used.	Consumption, Census 1870.	Consumption, 1873.
				No.	Weeks.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bales.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama	16	1,360	57,594	10.50	48.37	112.83	6,490,079	13,772	3,249,523	6,635,660
Arkansas.....	2	28	1,256	12	51	121.69	136,000	293	66,400	128,990
Georgia	42	2,934	137,330	12.71	47.77	133.57	18,522,899	39,920	10,921,176	17,213,790
Kentucky.....	4	42	10,500	6.26	49.24	178.86	1,878,020	4,047	1,584,625	1,744,600
Louisiana	3	300	15,000	12	47.02	86.31	1,294,560	2,790	748,525	1,227,690
Mississippi.....	11	348	15,150	11.33	39.29	75.17	1,138,804	2,545	580,764	1,375,460
Missouri	4	382	18,656	10.75	49.66	183.25	3,481,573	7,288	2,196,600	4,449,390
North Carolina.....	30	1,055	55,498	12.08	46.52	123.10	6,832,673	14,726	4,238,276	6,408,160
South Carolina.....	18	1,238	62,872	13.36	39.67	113.25	7,134,558	15,376	4,756,823	7,341,080
Tennessee.....	42	1,014	47,058	12.32	51.10	133.38	6,272,458	13,518	2,872,582	5,497,280
Texas	4	230	10,225	12	47.02	127.80	1,278,125	2,755	1,077,118	1,814,490
Virginia	11	1,564	56,490	16	47.57	95.23	5,334,025	11,496	4,255,383	6,702,630
Total.....	187	10,495	467,629	12.5	47.02	122.53	59,793,774	128,526	36,547,795	60,572,220

The consumption of 1873, it will be seen, was nearly double that reported by the Census of 1870; but there was a falling off in 1874, as compared with 1873. This is readily explained by the panic. All lines of business since that event have suffered, and many of them severely. The showing, however, is very creditable, and indicates plainly the great promise we have of a prosperous future, should things politically take a shape that will insure what all so much long for, namely, peace and good will among all classes and sections. Why should the surplus capital so abundant in New England longer remain absent from this rich field of investment? There is no reason why, with the resources adequate capital could command, the convenience of the ports on our coast, and the consequent accessibility to the larger markets of the country assured, this industry in the South should not aspire to the production of goods equal in excellence to any made North or in Europe.

Cotton in Great Britain.

As the greater portion of the Crop of every Cotton-producing Country finds a Market in Great Britain, that Country has become the Cotton Market of the World. The following Tables show in detail the Receipts, Consumption and Manufacture of Cotton in that Kingdom.

Raw Cotton imported into Great Britain.

Ellison & Co., Liverpool.

YEARS.	United States.	Mexico.	British West India Islands and British Guiana.	Colombia and Venezuela.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean, exclusive of Egypt.	Egypt.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	China.	Other Countries.	Total Imported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1858 ..	833,237,776	..... ..	367,808	74,144	18,617,872	15,792	38,232,320	132,722,576	.....	11,073,888	1,034,342,176
1859...	961,707,264	..... ..	592,256	6,496	22,478,960	439,040	37,667,056	192,330,880	.....	10,767,120	1,225,989,072
1860...	1,115,890,608	.....	1,050,784	225,120	17,286,864	82,544	43,954,064	204,141,168	3,920	8,303,680	1,390,938,752
1861...	819,500,528	.....	485,304	154,896	17,290,336	587,104	40,892,096	369,040,448	.....	9,033,024	1,256,984,736
1862...	13,524,224	3,131,520	5,563,376	1,170,736	23,339,008	6,225,856	59,012,464	392,654,528	1,766,016	17,585,344	523,973,296
1863...	6,394,080	19,278,112	25,181,856	2,623,600	22,603,168	13,806,576	93,552,368	434,420,784	30,856,336	20,655,824	670,084,128
1864...	14,198,688	25,539,024	26,738,992	6,500,368	38,017,504	21,755,216	125,493,648	506,527,392	86,157,008	33,770,240	894,102,384
1865...	135,832,480	36,664,880	16,536,912	14,699,328	55,403,152	27,239,072	176,838,144	445,947,600	35,855,792	30,501,744	978,502,000
1866...	520,061,136	352,240	3,600,352	11,599,392	68,524,400	11,510,688	118,260,800	615,302,240	5,837,440	22,419,376	1,377,514,096
1867...	528,166,800	2,464	4,810,288	9,713,872	70,430,080	6,780,480	126,285,264	498,317,008	527,184	17,852,464	1,262,885,904
1868...	574,478,016	.....	2,725,856	4,808,160	98,796,768	6,702,304	129,182,928	493,706,640	.....	18,339,440	1,328,761,616
1869...	457,358,944	40,544	1,695,568	8,085,728	79,417,968	13,506,640	160,450,280	481,440,176	448	19,574,936	1,221,571,232
1870...	716,248,848	2,016	2,314,256	4,767,056	64,234,688	11,510,912	143,710,438	341,536,608	10,528	55,031,760	1,339,367,120
1871...	1,038,677,920	..... ..	2,671,536	6,582,240	86,158,800	3,777,424	176,166,480	431,209,744	102,144	32,793,488	1,778,139,776
1872...	625,600,080	31,136	1,450,960	7,960,624	112,509,824	8,031,744	177,581,712	443,234,736	252,112	82,184,544	1,408,837,472

NOTE TO TABLES ON NEXT PAGE.—Out of the 2,483 Cotton Factories in Great Britain, 1,789 were in Lancashire. Of the 450,087 persons employed, 43,281 were children under 13 years, including 20,193 girls. The average wages paid, per calculation of Mr. CHADWICK, of Salford, in 1859, was 10s. 6d. per week, or £27. 6s., or \$131.04 gold, per head, per annum. The advance in wages has been gradual since 1839,—for instance, “strippers” got, in 1839, (per week or 69 hours) 11s.; in 1849, 12s.; in 1859, 14s.; “Mindens” got, in 1839, 16s.; in

1849, 18s; and in 1859, 20s. “Spinners” (women) got, in 1839, 7s; in 1849, 7s. 6d.; and in 1859, 9s. Other “spinners” (girls 14 to 18 years) 4s. in 1839; in 1849, 4s. 6d.; and in 1859, 5s. Capital employed in 1859, £73,600,000, or \$353,280,000, gold. Consumption of Cotton per spindle, in 1850, was 29.13 lbs.; in 1861, 32.15, and in 1871, 33.94. Of plain piece goods exported in 1871, British India took £9,824,865 worth; China, £4,778,608; Egypt, £2,956,705, and the United States, £1,276,431. Of printed goods, the United States took £2,093,528.

Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain.

1871.	Number of Factories.	Number of Carding Machines.	Number of Combing Machines.	Number of Spinning Spindles.	Number of Doubling Spindles.	Number of Power Looms.	Number of Power-loom Weavers.	AMOUNT OF MOVING POWER.		PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
								Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
England	2,371	62,709	1,710	32,613,631	3,491,327	411,336	151,363	280,602	6,603	171,793	243,177	414,970
Scotland.....	98	2,985	77	1,256,686	231,185	25,903	12,114	18,625	1,497	5,148	25,812	30,960
Ireland	14	266	99	121,104	1,025	3,437	1,864	1,253	290	1,456	2,701	4,157
Total.	2,483	65,960	1,906	33,995,421	3,723,537	440,676	165,341	300,480	8,390	178,397	271,690	450,087

YEARS.	Raw Cotton actually consumed	Cost of Raw Cotton consumed.	Exported Goods and Yarns.	Home Consumption, Goods and Yarns.	Total cost, including Wages and other Expenses.	Value of Goods and Yarns produced.	Net Profits.	Per cent. of profit on capital invested, £60,000,000, or \$288,000,000.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1860	1,079,321,000	138,768,600	740,113,000	173,000,000	300,048,000	386,822,400	86,774,400	30.12
1861 ..	1,005,477,000	154,484,000	674,132,000	174,000,000	305,112,000	356,788,800	51,676,800	17.94
1862	449,821,000	128,323,200	412,684,000	102,000,000	198,019,200	205,084,800	7,065,600	2.45
1863	476,445,000	195,307,200	392,239,000	93,000,000	270,619,200	287,016,000	16,396,800	5.69
1864	561,196,000	251,817,600	403,999,000	110,000,000	341,481,600	366,273,600	24,792,000	8.61
1865	718,651,000	226,833,601	475,920,000	150,000,000	341,313,600	399,676,800	58,363,200	20.26
1866	890,721,000	249,398,400	625,602,000	145,000,000	399,380,800	493,262,400	93,881,600	32.59
1867	954,517,000	198,057,600	693,700,000	145,000,000	358,080,000	418,516,800	60,436,800	20.98
1868	996,197,000	196,747,200	753,166,000	160,000,000	364,479,200	440,241,600	75,762,400	26.31
1869	936,019,000	210,105,600	704,713,000	125,000,000	361,521,600	413,745,600	52,224,000	18.13
1870	1,071,770,000	202,296,000	802,300,000	140,000,000	.....	447,096,000	.....	.....

Movement of Cotton in Liverpool, year 1873-'74.

(New York Cotton Exchange.)

WEEKS.	Sales for Week. 1873.	RECEIPTS.		STOCK IN PORT.		AT SEA.		Price
		Total.	American.	Total.	American.	Total.	American.	Middling Upland.
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Pence.
Sept. 5	75,740	84,118	17,282	775,020	275,300	281,000	41,000	87 ⁷ / ₈
" 12	107,400	46,586	27,465	727,660	256,960	273,000	27,000	9
" 19	83,930	49,620	10,209	707,060	233,210	267,000	31,000	9
" 26	72,260	26,677	7,840	663,080	211,820	259,000	25,000	87 ⁷ / ₈
Oct. 3	85,400	60,445	4,049	645,460	179,640	216,000	29,000	87 ⁷ / ₈ @9
" 10	131,900	42,509	6,274	593,350	143,800	184,000	29,000	91 ¹ / ₈ @91 ¹ / ₄
" 17	74,930	38,542	15,712	567,170	128,330	152,000	23,000	91 ¹ / ₈
" 24	66,570	24,761	11,395	524,820	111,100	176,000	37,000	9@91 ¹ / ₈
" 31	55,290	63,239	11,942	532,000	97,990	179,000	59,000	87 ⁷ / ₈
Nov. 7	57,450	51,151	10,967	529,000	84,850	233,000	94,000	83 ³ / ₈
" 14	72,010	43,397	22,152	502,560	73,090	270,000	130,000	81 ¹ / ₂
" 21	74,450	62,924	32,189	497,030	72,010	295,000	153,000	83 ³ / ₈ @81 ¹ / ₂
" 28	94,950	62,248	41,580	477,420	74,530	299,000	154,000	81 ¹ / ₂ @85 ⁵ / ₈
Dec. 5	92,970	88,191	59,032	487,240	95,760	323,000	174,000	81 ¹ / ₂
" 12	65,600	47,565	20,897	468,490	82,810	318,000	180,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 19	90,140	65,705	30,253	455,790	77,100	355,000	225,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 26	42,560	55,942	30,020	474,540	87,370	332,000	206,000	81 ¹ / ₈
Jan. 2	39,110	43,099	23,663	592,960	148,690	368,000	240,000	8@81 ¹ / ₈
" 9	90,290	111,374	71,481	614,070	174,360	399,000	285,000	81 ¹ / ₈
" 16	80,860	39,343	21,010	578,740	156,330	435,000	334,000	81 ¹ / ₈
" 23	66,150	98,314	80,308	612,920	205,000	418,000	319,000	8@81 ¹ / ₈
" 30	71,790	95,248	69,634	637,850	230,470	407,000	302,000	73 ¹ / ₄ @77 ⁷ / ₈
Feb. 6	72,700	67,229	27,031	635,940	218,360	445,000	341,000	73 ¹ / ₄
" 13	90,630	66,465	38,887	622,480	215,810	460,000	349,000	8
" 20	76,460	127,552	109,870	682,200	287,220	414,000	301,000	77 ⁷ / ₈ @8
" 27	72,100	111,900	95,252	722,640	337,980	396,000	267,000	77 ⁷ / ₈
March 6	71,160	74,017	41,924	732,630	340,040	457,000	316,000	73 ¹ / ₄ @77 ⁷ / ₈
" 13	77,780	79,195	48,899	737,980	345,720	462,000	310,000	77 ⁷ / ₈ @8
" 20	115,060	72,920	46,850	713,400	339,640	503,000	328,000	81 ¹ / ₈
" 27	93,540	66,713	50,653	700,640	346,940	518,000	328,000	81 ¹ / ₈ @81 ¹ / ₄
April 3	50,530	97,824	59,099	750,950	382,120	490,000	304,000	81 ¹ / ₈
" 10	53,320	140,057	110,944	838,390	461,100	455,000	248,000	81 ¹ / ₈
" 17	93,150	47,342	30,945	799,940	442,320	496,000	258,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 24	102,460	71,443	46,772	786,630	440,160	552,000	256,000	81 ¹ / ₄
May 1	74,740	84,942	20,117	803,960	422,170	615,000	261,000	81 ¹ / ₄ @83 ³ / ₈
" 8	73,520	47,237	27,355	780,710	412,800	674,000	275,000	81 ¹ / ₄ @83 ³ / ₈
" 15	141,770	89,560	47,920	772,050	412,460	672,000	272,000	85 ⁵ / ₈
" 22	68,420	75,659	56,665	787,110	437,270	671,000	238,000	81 ¹ / ₂
" 29	36,100	103,495	58,471	853,640	475,810	667,000	196,000	81 ¹ / ₂
June 5	67,550	171,957	93,379	962,400	531,810	578,000	124,000	83 ³ / ₈ @81 ¹ / ₂
" 12	63,910	44,343	20,584	952,560	523,020	627,000	121,000	81 ¹ / ₄ @83 ³ / ₈
" 19	67,320	47,489	10,490	941,960	501,930	624,000	127,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 26	55,290	78,788	21,111	959,980	461,830	613,000	125,000	81 ¹ / ₄
July 3	70,290	95,363	53,423	993,350	484,660	586,000	80,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 10	75,400	71,301	29,942	998,770	483,150	471,000	55,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 17	63,800	70,223	9,372	1,003,910	460,600	442,000	54,000	81 ¹ / ₈ @81 ¹ / ₄
" 24	64,900	43,334	9,881	982,010	436,170	439,000	52,000	81 ¹ / ₈ @81 ¹ / ₄
" 31	70,550	22,874	8,965	942,930	415,040	447,000	58,000	81 ¹ / ₄
Aug. 7	87,370	46,494	22,085	910,690	398,790	444,000	43,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 14	89,630	56,913	11,530	886,920	371,000	436,000	42,000	81 ¹ / ₄ @83 ³ / ₈
" 21	71,680	91,529	14,064	910,230	359,280	387,000	41,000	81 ¹ / ₄
" 28	61,180	21,497	10,537	870,030	343,410	384,000	40,000	81 ¹ / ₈

The Consumption of Cotton by Europe.

As presenting what is universally accepted as the best estimate of European consumption, the following Table, prepared by M. OTT-TRUMPLER, of Zurich, is submitted:

English Consumption.

Years ending Sept. 30.	American.	Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundry.	Total Bales.
1872-'3.	1,654,000	737,000	509,000	306,000	129,000	3,335,000
1871-'2.	1,412,000	658,000	668,000	239,000	155,000	3,132,000
1870-'1.	1,925,000	558,000	379,000	241,000	119,000	3,222,000
1869-'70	1,304,000	834,000	361,000	168,000	93,000	2,760,000
1868-'9.	877,000	913,000	493,000	175,000	129,000	2,587,000
1867-'8.	1,497,000	799,000	533,000	182,000	111,000	2,822,000
1866-'7.	1,016,000	815,000	298,000	160,000	125,000	2,414,000
1865-'6.	846,000	878,000	259,000	286,000	150,000	2,319,000
1864-'5.	187,000	850,000	203,000	285,000	348,000	1,873,000
1863-'4.	178,000	620,000	134,000	219,000	414,000	1,565,000
1862-'3.	99,000	905,000	111,000	163,000	54,000	1,332,000
1861-'2.	304,000	675,000	101,000	122,000	15,000	1,217,000
1860-'1.	2,170,000	249,000	.....	193,000	.....	2,612,000

Consumption of the Continent.

Years ending Sept. 30	American.	Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundry.	Total Bales.
1872-'3.	669,000	795,000	144,000	87,000	189,000	1,884,000
1871-'2.	501,000	703,000	198,000	49,000	190,000	1,641,000
1870-'1.	919,000	733,000	140,000	96,000	158,000	2,046,000
1869-'70.	608,000	623,000	165,000	58,000	173,000	1,627,000
1868-'9.	545,000	850,000	191,000	61,000	269,000	1,916,000
1867-'8.	538,000	723,000	175,000	69,000	277,000	1,782,000
1866-'7.	532,000	777,000	152,000	55,000	217,000	1,733,000
1865-'6.	391,000	755,000	164,000	69,000	237,000	1,616,000
1864-'5.	49,000	637,000	121,000	89,000	286,000	1,182,000
1863-'4.	64,000	543,000	74,000	106,000	246,000	1,033,000
1862-'3.	34,000	559,000	49,000	64,000	108,000	814,000
1861-'2.	258,000	415,000	21,000	42,000	40,000	776,000
1860-'1.	1,273,000	425,000	.....	78,000	.....	1,776,000

Note.—M. Ott-Trumpler does not include in the above the receipts at the ports of Spain, Sweden and Russia. He says: "The consumption of Russia, Sweden and Spain, is estimated at 8,000 bales per week, or 416,000 bales per annum, and I find that these countries have received very nearly one-half from England, and from ports on the continent comprised in my table, and the remaining half direct from the countries where produced, this remainder not being included in my statement. To determine, therefore, the consumption of the whole of Europe, there should be added to my estimate of consumption 208,000 bales."

M. PECHEN makes the consumption of the United States and Europe as follows:

Countries.	Spindles.	Pounds.	Countries.	Spindles.	Pounds.
United States	8,350,000	476,000,000	Austria	1,600,000	106,900,000
England.....	39,500,000	1,284,000,000	Spain	1,400,000	67,200,000
France... ..	5,200,000	197,000,000	Belgium.....	550,000	27,900,000
Germany.....	5,100,000	228,000,000	Italy	500,000	24,000,000
Switzerland.....	2,060,000	56,000,000	Holland.....	230,000	9,800,000
Russia	2,000,000	120,000,000	Total.....	66,490,000	2,596,800,000

Cotton in India, Brazil, Egypt, &c.

INDIA ranks next to the United States in the production of Cotton for sale, and is, therefore, our principal competitor in the trade of the world. Through the efforts mainly of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, England, new seed, methods of cultivation, cleaning, &c., have been introduced, resulting in improved quality of staple and condition for market. The population of India (180,000,000) is clad almost entirely in cotton, making an enormous crop necessary to meet domestic consumption. In 1858, Dr. Forbes Watson made India production as follows: For home consumption, 5,760,000 bales of 375 lbs. each; for exportation, 740,000 bales.

The exports from all India, from 1835 to 1858, were as follows:

PERIODS.	SHIPPED FROM			SHIPPED TO		Total.
	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal, (Calcutta.)	Great Britain.	China and other Ports.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1835-'39,	91,309,665	13,576,300	31,380,575	51,161,059	85,105,481	136,266,540
1840-'44,	141,802,690	18,992,400	13,976,820	88,868,685	85,903,225	174,771,910
1845-'49,	133,886,826	13,969,569	9,900,497	70,757,425	86,999,467	157,756,892
1850-'54,	179,838,889	18,770,256	22,663,188	130,557,160	90,715,173	221,272,333
1855-'58,	222,076,713	15,962,242	9,702,974	185,229,082	62,512,847	247,741,929

The increase since has been great. In 1867, Bombay exported 1,175,967 bales, or 449,219,394 lbs.; Calcutta (Bengal) 432,865 bales, or 128,128,040 lbs., and Madras about 300,000 bales, or 90,000,000 lbs. Total, 667,347,434 lbs. Bombay being the principal point of shipment, its Cotton movement is specially noted by the trade. Exports from Bombay, in 1872, 1,017,035 bales; in 1873, 913,000 bales; and, in 1874, 1,254,000 bales.

The following quotations in the Liverpool market (December 30, 1868,) will show the relative standing of India Cotton as compared with that of other countries:

Long Staple or Black Seed Varieties.		Green Seed Varieties.	
Sea Island, middling.....	23 pence.	New Orleans, middling.....	11 pence.
Egyptian, fair.....	11½ "	Mobile, middling	10½ "
Peruvian, fair.....	11½ "	Upland, middling.....	10½ "
Pernambuco, fair.....	11¼ "	Smyrna, &c., fair.....	9½ "
West Indian, fair.....	11 "	Surats, Dharwars, fair.....	9½ "
		Surats, Dhollerahs, fair.....	8½ "
		Madras, fair.....	8¼ "
		Bengal, fair	7¼ "

While India brought the most effective aid to Europe, during the cotton famine produced by the war in America, still, taking the figures of M. DOLL-

FUS, this aid, or excess of her usual exportation, only reached, despite the stimulus of extraordinary prices, the equivalent of 20 per cent. of the normal consumption of Europe.

BRAZIL.—The Cotton of Brazil is of the long-staple variety, and began to reach England in good quantity as early as 1825. While no one will question her capacity, both as to extent of area, and favorable natural conditions otherwise, to produce this crop on a large scale, still her progress has been comparatively limited. Coffee and other crops have undoubtedly been found more profitable. Her average annual exports, from 1840 to 1843, were 21,816,708 lbs.; from 1844 to 1847, 23,143,166 lbs.; from 1848 to 1851, 27,851,639 lbs.; from 1852 to 1855, 29,266,840 lbs. The prices ruling during our war induced a marked increase. From 1864 to 1868, the average export was 66,622,791 lbs. In the last year named (1868) it was 98,719,035 lbs. The average weight of the bale, during the last five years mentioned, was 166 lbs.

EGYPT.—The Cotton grown in Egypt is long-staple, and ranks with that of Brazil. From 1850 to 1859, the export from Alexandria averaged 95,000 bales, or 49,000,000 lbs. per annum. Receiving the same impulse during the war as Brazil, the crop, in 1864, reached 360,000 bales, and, in 1865, 340,000 bales. As America advanced, Egypt fell off. In 1866, the crop was 210,000 bales, and, in 1867, 225,000 bales. Her ability is limited, and it is not probable that she will continue to make any particular figure, except it may be under the pressure of a cotton panic in this country, which is not likely to happen.

An examination of the tables, showing imports into Great Britain and on the Continent, will exhibit the standing of the other sources of supply. They are not of sufficient importance to authorize any detailed statement here.

The "Commercial" COTTON PRODUCT OF THE WORLD

Is approximately as follows: (average of four years.)

United States	4,000,000 bales.....	average 440 lbs.....	1,760,000,000 lbs.
East Indies.....	1,500,000 "	" 375 "	562,500,000 "
Brazil, &c.....	750,000 "	" 156 "	117,000,000 "
Egypt.....	500,000 "	" 565 "	282,500,000 "
West Indies and others,	200,000 "	" 280 "	56,000,000 "
Totals.....		6,950,000 bales.....	average 400 lbs..... 2,778,000,000 lbs.

The weights given are of Cotton without tare. This table represents, as mentioned, the Cotton of Commerce; the entire production throughout the world is believed to be double this quantity, certainly from 60 to 75 per cent. more.

The Agriculture of the United States.

TABLE showing valuation of Farms, Population engaged in Farming, value of Yearly Products, Wages Paid, &c., in the several grand divisions of the United States. (United States Census, 1870.)

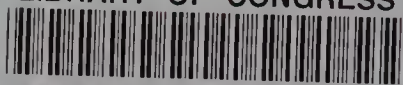
	Population aged 10 years and over, en- gaged in Ag- riculture.	Valuation of Farms.	Ratio per Head.	Gross yearly Products.	Wages paid including Board.	Net yearly Products.	Ratio per Head.	Ratio of Wages to gross yearly Products.
IN ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.....	5,922,471	\$11,124,859,781	\$ 1,878	\$2,447,538,658	\$ 310,286,275	\$2,137,252,383	\$ 360	12.7
Varying Ratios in the different Groups.								
IN NEW ENGLAND STATES	314,810	\$ 707,942,439	\$ 2,248	\$ 154,026,309	\$ 20,728,055	\$ 133,298,254	\$ 423	12.8
(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Conn.)	713,475	3,028,551,710	4,244	488,369,045	67,644,425	420,724,620	589	13.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.....	2,032,821	5,132,815,399	2,524	978,671,442	91,138,660	887,532,782	436	9.3
(New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.)	1,179,528	749,022,625	635	276,174,044	55,384,707	220,789,337	187	20.0
STATES NORTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.....	1,570,417	1,254,614,196	798	479,883,692	61,792,216	418,091,476	264	12.9
(Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisc., Minn., Ia., Mo., Kan. Neb.)	98,795	235,361,470	2,382	65,544,426	12,658,204	52,886,222	535	19.3
SOUTHERN ATLANTIC STATES.....	11,260	12,696,312	1,127	4,550,183	815,680	3,734,503	331	17.9
(Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.)	1,365	3,855,630	2,824	319,517	124,328	195,189	142	38.9
(West Va., Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Miss., Louisiana, Ark., Texas)								
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES								
(Territories in and East of Rocky Mountains.....)								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	5,922,471	\$11,124,859,781		\$2,447,538,658	\$ 310,286,275	\$2,137,252,383		

NOTE.—In “Farms” are included farming implements, machinery and live stock. In “yearly products,” betterments and increased stock. This table, prepared wholly from the admirable analysis of the agricultural portion of the Census of 1870, made by the Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New York, is extremely interesting. It shows, in the first place, but one element of the stupendous resources of this country, and what fabulous wealth, and consequent happiness, it might enjoy could it have the benefit of only reason-ably good government. The eleven Southern States, (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas), produced \$609,856,737, or 25 per cent. of the above aggregate of \$2,447,538,658, and that too in the face, not only of the destruction by the war of nearly every thing they had been used to, but in almost all of them, what was not less grievous, under State gov-ernments that were an insult to the civilization of any age. In the second place if op-pression of the laborer is to be measured by the rate of compensation he gets for his work, then the people of these eleven States have very little to be laid at their doors. Making ample allowance for the larger proportion of people in the North and West who do their own work, although tenant farming by colored people is now a large element in Southern agriculture, these States, in the matter of wages, compare very favorably with those sec-tions. The ratio of wages to gross yearly products (as drawn from the detailed tables of Mr. Ruggles) is, in Virginia, 18.9 per cent.; North Carolina, 14.5; South Carolina, 17.7;

Georgia, 24.6; Florida, 17.3; Tennessee, 8.2; Alabama, 17.5; Mississippi, 14.1; Louisiana, 21.2; Arkansas, 10; and Texas, 9.8.—*Average*, 15.8 per cent., as against New England, 12.8; the Middle Atlantic States, 13.9, and the States North of the Ohio river, 9.3.—*Aver-age*, 12 per cent. So, these eleven impoverished States have borne a burden, in this re-spect, nearly 33 per cent. heavier than the rich and prosperous North and West, to say nothing of the cruel local taxation (which, in too many cases, has amounted to actual con-fiscation) levied by legislatures composed of unprincipled white adventurers and ignorant black people, and all of whom, both white and black, almost without exception, *non-taxpayers*. This is carrying the right of suffrage to an extreme that looks like absolute destruction. But, as dark as the times have been, we believe that they are rapidly near-ing their end. The conservative sentiment, irrespective of party, is altogether too strong in this country to permit the great producing South to remain indefinitely a prey to such wretched misgovernment. If our liberties are worth preserving, and the Constitution of our fathers is still entitled to respect, the attempt must not continue to be made to hold together this Union by hate and the bayonet, but rather by the mutual regard of its sev-eral sections, *and that alone*. It cannot exist as a nation, offensive and defensive, on the basis of majority States by compact, and minority States by conquest and subjugation. On such a foundation, our career, in respect of the life of nations, would be as a death in early childhood.



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